Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1336.] TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1796. [VOLUME X.

United States, } sct.
Pennsylvania District. }

IN PURSUANCE of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania district, bearing date the 16th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants' coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at noon:

The ship or vessel called the Eagle,

with all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture: the same having been condemned in the said Court, for the payment of mariners' wages, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's-Office, 17th Dec. 1796. d

United States, } sct.
Pennsylvania District. }

IN PURSUANCE of a writ to me directed from the honourable RICHARD PETERS, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania district, bearing date the 16th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants' coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at noon:

The schooner or vessel called the Santiago de Cuba, with all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture: the same having been condemned in the said Court, for the payment of mariners' wages, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's-Office, 17th Dec. 1796. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Charter,
The Ship *JOHN BULKELY,*
AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen—Apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. d.

For Sale, or Charter,
The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.

And on hand,
Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.

Also on hand,
Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks. Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for sale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-street Wharf.
eotf

Nov. 15.

BANK NOTES

Lost, in Dock or Second-streets between Pole's auction room and Chesnut-street, rolled in a bill of sales for furniture. The finder (if honest) will be so good as send notice to the Printer, or to the person in whose name the bill is made. d3t Dec. 16.

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Bank of Pennsylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.

The Stockholders are requested to meet

At the Bank on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT RALSTON, Cashier,
§t20th Pro tem.

For Sale,
By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogsheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes

Also, on hand,
A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Cossacs, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by
Pragers & Co.
October 20 d2wm&th2m

WILLIAM SHEAFF,
No. 168, HIGH-STREET.
HAS FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MADEIRA WINE, of 1st quality,
Old Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Wine bitters and
Claret in cases.

Also for sale,
A few barrels of excellent Beef.
December 7. dx

For Sale,
By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,
Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dtf

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
Has received per the Diana, from London,
Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,
A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,
Suitable to the present and approaching season.
November 5. dtf

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of
Desert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.
December 5th. tts

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
ov.8. tu&fgm

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint. Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17. dtf.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening will be sold at Public-Vendue, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at the City-Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a messuage plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular description. Few seats in America can compare with Lansdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, AND ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } Attornies in fact to James Greenleaf.

Dec. 12. §t28

Just Landing,
At South-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6 to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12. §

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
Amongst which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26.

RAISINS.

A few Casks and Boxes of Excellent Fresh RAISINS, just received, and for sale by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
Also a new 11 1-2 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
December 5. §tf

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,
Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.
A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
October 31. d

A Genteel House.

FOR SALE, a new, convenient, three-story HOUSE, situate in Fifth, near Spruce-street. Possession may be had in two months, when it will be finished in a neat modern style. For terms apply at No. 109, Spruce-street, or 109, So. Water-street.
December 8. 1§

A Short Delay
In the Drawing of the Canal Lottery,

In Washington city, has been unavoidably occasioned by the unforeseen intervention of Mr. Blodget's Lottery—but as the major part of the tickets are now disposed of, this is to inform the public that the drawing of the Canal Lottery will certainly commence without fail, on the first Monday in January 1797, and those holding tickets, are hereby requested to send a statement of those sold, and those on hand.

NOTLY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
GEORGE WALKER,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY,
W. M. DUNCANSON.

The Printers who gave our advertisements a place in their newspapers, are requested to give this notice admission, as the remaining tickets are expected to be soon above par, and we wish adventurers to be timely informed
Nov. 12. t-16w.

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,

Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-street.
December 14th, 1796.

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT PHAETON, almost new, with plated Harness equally new; and also a Pair of handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, warranted good and sound. The whole to be seen at the Indian Queen, in Fourth Street; for terms, apply to THOMAS Mc. KLANE.
December 19. *3

For Sale,
By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.
25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.
Oct. 17. d.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 46th and 47th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms. December 15. ttstf

Old London particular Madeira Wine,
Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for sale by ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, South Wharves.
November 29. eodtf

For Sale,

A capital stand for business—That well known tavern, the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine fireplaces, and ten rooms well finished; good stables and chair-house, with a frame-house on Water street; the building stands on four lots, seventeen feet front each, making a front on front-street, thirty four feet, and nearly the same on Water-street, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from street to street, subject to £8. 10s. each lot per annum, ground rent, this property is near the hay-scales, and public docks, easy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business of various kinds.

The above premises are now rented until December next at £.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 12. §1w2aw6w.

For Sale,
By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels
and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1. §tf

SWANN'S
Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.
Nov. 5. tth&s.

WANTED,
As Cook, in a private family,
A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.
November 17. §tf

NEW THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21,
Wil be preſented,
A COMEDY, called

The Road to Ruin.

Dornton,	Mr. *Warren*
Harry Dornton,	Mr. *Cooper.*
Sulky,	Mr. *L'Eſtrange*
Silky,	Mr. *Francis*
Goldfinch,	Mr. *Harwood*
Milford,	Mr. *Fox*
Smith,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Tradeſmen,	*Mitchell, Morgan*, &c.
Sheriff's Officer,	Mr. *Warrell*
Jacob,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Marker,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Poſtillion,	Maſter *Warrell*
Mrs. Warren, firſt time,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*
Sophia,	Mrs. *Merry*
Jenny,	Mrs. *Francis*
Mrs. Ledger,	Mrs. *Doctor*

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

The Iriſhman in London.

Captain Seymour,	Mr. *Fox*
Mr. Froſt,	Mr. *Francis.*
Mr. Callooney,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Murtoch Delany, with a ſong	Mr. *Warren*
Edward,	Mr. *Harwood*
Cymon,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Louiſa,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Caroline,	Miſs *L'Eſtrange*
Cubba,	Mrs. *Francis*

ON FRIDAY,
The Tragedy of

The ORPHAN;
Or, The Unhappy Marriage.

With a New Ballet, compoſed by Mr. Byrn, called
THE BOUQUET:
In which will be introduced, the favorite
TABOURINE DANCE.

☞ The French company of Comedians, having been honored with conſiderable applauſe on their firſt appearance, will perform again on Saturday next, and every Saturday, until further notice. Particulars will be expreſſed in future Bills.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any perſon, on any account whatſoever, admitted behind the ſcenes.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

MRS. GRATTAN
Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the firſt
LADIES' CONCERT
Will be THIS EVENING at the Aſſembly-Room.

Act I.

Overture,	*Piehl.*
Song, Mrs. Grattan, "Angels ever bright,"	*Handel.*
Concerto Piano-Forte, Mrs. Grattan,	*Krumpholtz.*
Italian Ballad, Harp, Mrs. Grattan,	*Milico.*
Miſcellaneous Quartette.	

Act II.

Harp Leſſon, Mrs. Grattan,	*Cardon.*
Song, "Ah ſe perdo," Mrs. Grattan,	*Sacchini.*
Sonato Piano-Forte, Mr. Reinagle,	*Pleyel.*
Primroſe, ballad, Mrs. Grattan,	*Webbe.*
Overture,	*Abel.*

*** To begin preciſely at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the ſubſcription-book is at her houſe No 39, North Sixth-ſtreet, for the reception of thoſe names who wiſh to honor her with their commands.—A ſubſcription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both tranſferrable—Half-ſubſcriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requeſting the ſubſcribers to ſend for their tickets any day after Thurſday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet.

☞ Single tickets to be had at the Bar of Oellers's Hotel. December 20

For Sale,
Seven elegant Scites for Buildings,
Oppoſite the State-Houſe Garden and Congreſs-Hall; each Lot being 25 feet front on Sixth-ſtreet, and 120 feet deep to a 14 feet Court, agreeable to a plan which may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe or at the office of Abraham Shoemaker, No. 124, So. Fourth-ſtreet, where the terms will be made known.
December 16 *603

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a ſtatement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

TO-MORROW MORNING will be Publiſhed,
PORCUPINE'S
POLITICAL CENSOR,
For NOVEMBER, 1796.
CONTAINING
OBSERVATIONS
On the Inſolent and Seditious Notes,
(Attacking the ſovereignty and independence of the United States)
Communicated to the People, by the late French miniſter, *ADET.*
December 20. *1w

Juſt Arrived,
In the ſhip Diſpatch, Captain Morton, from Havre de-Grace, and for ſale by
Iſaac Snowden, jun. No. 141,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
An invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's White Silk Hoſe, Black and White Laces, and a few pieces of Black Silk.
December 2. §xv.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

THAT contemptible and drunken vagabond TOM PAINE, who is notoriouſly deſtitute of every honeſt principle, religious, moral or political, has crowned his career of impudence and falſhood with a letter addreſſed in all the affected familiarity of democratic familiarity, THOMAS PAINE to GEORGE WASHINGTON. Heavens! what a contraſt.—Exceſſive vanity, dauntleſs impudence and extravagant falſhood are the prevailing ingredients in this democratic doſe. The poor, ſilly ſot has been railing at all the world unheeded and deſpiſed, and expects now to call attention by the magnitude of his object and the ridiculous extravagance of his defamation—and what has ſet the madman roaring? His dear friends have been ſo ungrateful (for I ſuppoſe he effected their revolution as well as ours) as to have given him a *fraternal embrace* in the arms of a priſon; and the Preſident of the United States moſt "*unfeelingly*" and in the rankneſs of his ingratitude, neglected to arm the American nation in his behalf, and liberate this *French citizen*, this *member* of the *National Convention* from his impriſonment among the friends of *liberty* and *equality*. If he gave himſelf to the French, as certainly he did, they had a juſt authority to diſpoſe of him as they thought proper, and it would have been an impertinent interference in the internal affairs of *a great* and *magnanimous* nation to have attempted any controul in their treatment of him. If he entered into their ſervice and betrayed them, as he did the committee of foreign affairs of the United States, they had as fair a right to impriſon him for his offence, as congreſs had to diſmiſs him from office.

This creature of avaricious poverty and deranged ambition, who is the ready and devoted tool of every faction that will pay his price,—who would ſet the world on fire if he could find ſix pence by the light—and advocate the climate and government of hell to be popular there, aſſumes to himſelf a high rank in the American revolution. His pen, it is true, was uſeful, whilſt the head and heart that directed it were deteſtable. The manner and means by which his talents in inflammatory compoſition were engaged in favor of American liberty, like every other known act of his life, ſhew him to be an unprincipled, mercenary wretch. Dare he pretend that "*Common Senſe*" was the voluntary effuſion of his enthuſiaſtic love of liberty? Did he come forward a willing and ſincere advocate of our cauſe, directed by an honeſt, patriotic principle, and acting with the zeal of freedom and fidelity? On the contrary, is it not known, that he was, at the commencement of our revolutionary troubles, a decided friend of the meaſures of Great-Britain? And was he not *ſought out* and *employed* to *write* on the American ſide? When thus *flattered, perſuaded*, and, if I miſtake not, *paid*, how eaſily did he forſake his firſt impreſſions, for *principles* he has none, and violently oppoſe his former friends and conduct. When peace crowned the ſucceſs of our arms, PAINE emigrated to Europe—The land of peace afforded no theatre for the exhibition of his factious and malignant talents. He has no ſacrifices for her temple. Intrigue, faction, war and deſolation are his divinities—To them his days and nights are conſecrated—In their ſervice he diſregards every tie that unites man with his God, his country and himſelf—His firſt attack was upon the tranquillity of Great-Britain—But here he was diſgracefully defeated, and had well nigh left his ears as the trophies of that defeat, and the ſecurity of his good behavior. At this critical time with him, France preſented a glorious ſcene for the exerciſe of his talents—Thither he went, and for a little while impoſed on his new employers. He was hailed on his arrival as the child and defender of liberty, but was ſoon diſcovered to be a hypocritical baſtard of diſcord and faction, and driven from all confidence and reſpect. He terminated his exploits in France as he did thoſe in America in diſgrace and contempt—The rigorous policy of that country confined him in a gaol, while the more lenient meaſures of this were content with diſcharging him from all office and truſt. Are the ravings of this diſappointed madman to be attended to? While I regret there was found any man in the United States ſo baſe and hoſtile to the peace and honor of his country as to publiſh this letter of infamy, I comfort myſelf with believing that there is but one man ſo loſt, and that he is now ſo well known that he can neither add to nor diminiſh the reputation of my country. DETECTOR.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1796.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Men of reading and reflection long ago concluded that Democrats were no republicans. It was lately conceded in one of the Jacobin papers that this was true. Its being true renders its rather the more ſtrange that it ſhould be acknowledged. It is ſo however, and Democrats take the name and are welcome to it. It has worn badly enough, and now their French pay-maſters have caſt it off (for they now reprobate democracy in Paris) our imitative gentry ſeem to claim it as if like running footmen they had a clear right to the ſecond-hand ſuit of thoſe whom they ſerve. The name fits them admirably, as it means that anarchy which rules the conſtituted authorities or ſurvives their deſtruction. The uſe that has been made of the name, to deceive firſt, and, then to plunder, ſuits the hypocriſy, the licentiouſneſs, or the need of the different ſects that form the democratic party. The credulous dupes may be left out as a diſtinct ſect, for the fact is, they do not keep together in a body, but are ſcattered among the others, according to the character of the leader they happen to enliſt under.

In the rage of deſpair, an attempt has been made to diſgrace the character of federal-republican. Definitions have been quoted from books, implying that it is the power of a few which is meant by republicaniſm, &c. But theſe are proofs of that ſort of pedantry and indocility which is not made modeſt by conſcious ignorance, nor wiſe by reading.

Let the party be ſtiled democrats, for two reaſons. Firſt, it deſcribes the ſort of politics they would introduce—and ſecondly, it is a name already diſgraced and fits the wearers.

Paragraph from the Aurora.

"When Mr. PARKER aſked what had become of Mr. AMES's patriotiſm during the revolution, he aroſe, and ſaid *nothing* on that ſubject."

The Anſwer.

Mr. Ames was then a boy. It is a point yielded to Mr. Bache that patriotiſm may be ſometimes a ſaleable *virtue*. It is denied that it is a boyiſh one.

THE DEMONIAC—No. II.

From the Aurora of Yeſterday.

What! is not 25,000 dollars a year, drawn out by anticipation, a compenſation ſufficient for the official duties of the Preſident; and is he himſelf to declare his country ſtill in his debt, by boaſting of his diſintereſtedneſs? The law ſays that 25,000 dollars a year ſhall be a *compenſation* for his ſervices, and reaſon ſays it is quite enough.

It has been ſaid, that ingratitude is the crying ſin of republics. I hold a contrary doctrine, that gratitude to individuals is their greateſt crime, and oftener leads to ſlavery than any other cauſe. When a citizen is called by the voice of his country to an important ſtation, he is honoured, and his beſt exertions only can repay the debt of gratitude he owes his country. While he is in the ſervice of his country he receives a compenſation, in full for his time and trouble, and when he retires after having done his duty, he has but done his duty. If a balance remains, it is of gratitude due the people by the individual, for the honor conferred on him. A contrary doctrine will make ſlaves of us all.

The malice of Jacobin hearts is well known;—but there ſeems ſomething inexplicably wrong in the make and operation of their brain

The Preſident is denied, in the Aurora, all claim to gratitude, becauſe, *if* he has done well—(mind the impudence of that *if*)—he has done no more than his duty, which he is paid by his ſalary for doing. Gratitude, when it goes beyond that, would endanger the liberty of a republic.

This is rather a new doctrine. When the Aurora gives details of French victories, the editor is never tired, though his readers are, of the praiſes due to the French ſoldiers, becauſe, *they did their duty* in the battle. Why praiſe Frenchmen for doing their duty? They have bread, and meat, and wages. If the Preſident were a Frenchman, would he be entitled to praiſe and thanks?

Put a plainer caſe. Is not the Aurora deſerving of praiſe, for its hardy zeal in the cauſe, beyond the ordinary reward of the ſubſcription money? Surely it is worth more than money to exult at the proſpect of our being involved in diſputes with France, our trade preyed upon, and our nation ſnubbed and ſpit upon, as if it was St. Domingo, or a party-coloured rabble of Victor Hughes's men. To exult in this caſe, to juſtify the aggreſſors, and to join in condemning America, is merit—it is more than duty—and juſtly claims ſome other reward than money.

RICHMOND, (Virginia,) Dec. 10, 1796.

AN ANECDOTE.

At the late election of a Preſident and Vice Preſident, a gentleman of the name of Leven Powell, had wiſdom and firmneſs enough to vote for George Waſhington and John Adams, notwithſtanding the inſidious arts of the elector from Caroline, to induce a belief that it was eſſential for America to conciliate with the French directory, by voting for Thomas Jefferſon. At the play on the laſt evening, a certain Iſham Randolph, ſuppoſing himſelf ſurrounded by birds of a feather, undertook to call upon the Orcheſtra, for "God ſave the king, for Leven Powell!"—the intended wit created a *democratic* grin for the moment, but a young gentleman by the name of Cheſter, demanded of Randolph what he meant? Nothing ſir, cried the Poltroon—very well, if you meant nothing, it may be eaſily ſettled—there ſits Mr. Powell, tell him you meant nothing, and aſk his pardon. He did ſo, and ſaved himſelf from the chaſtiſement he deſerved.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, December 14.

Continuation of the debate on the addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech.

Mr. Swanwick did not know that any gentleman had objected to that part of the paragraph in queſtion which ſpoke of our grateful ſenſe of the kindneſs of providence, for the benefits we enjoyed; but it was the impropriety of contraſting our ſituation with that of other nations which was principally objected to. And was it right, he aſked, to tell Providence that we were more enlightened than other nations? certainly not, rather let us rejoice that it is ſo, but not offend others by making our boaſts of it. Mr. Swanwick again noticed the loſſes ſuſtained in our commerce, from the Britiſh, French and Algerines. The only remedy for which he believed was a naval force. Was this, he aſked a cauſe for exultation: He thought not. He feared the revenues of this country would certainly ſuffer from the preſent ſtagnation of commerce. He had himſelf experienced conſiderable loſſes; but the evil was not a partial but a general one; and, as he did not feel the proſperous ſituation in which this country was painted, he could not conſent to violate his feelings by expreſſions contrary to them. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Ames) in the laſt ſeſſion ſpoke at great length, on the horrors of war; which he looked upon as inevitable, if the Britiſh treaty then under diſcuſſion, was not carried into effect. But now, when a proſpect of war, appears from another quarter, its miſeries ſeem to be forgotten, and he almoſt calls his country to the conflict. He left the gentleman to account for ſuch inconſiſtency.—The ſame gentleman had made a compariſon of a ſhipwreck, which he thought totally inapplicable. Were the nations to which this country were compared in a ſtate of ſhipwreck? If we conſult their own account of themſelves, as he had before noticed, they called themſelves the moſt free and enlightened. Mr. Swanwick concluded by ſaying that he neither diſcarded Providence, nor was willing to think too lowly of our proſperity, but he did not wiſh to make our boaſt, as to riſk the offending of other nations.

On a call for the committee to riſe (it being paſt three o'clock.) A motion was put to that effect, and loſt 43 to 31.

Mr. Giles hoped the committee would have riſen, that he might to-morrow have had an opportunity of replying to ſome obſervations which had fallen from different gentlemen; for though he thought he had expreſſed himſelf ſo as not to be miſunderſtood, it ſeems he was miſtaken. It was not wonderful, he ſaid, that the popularity of the Preſident ſhould be drawn into this debate. It had been too common to do this; but he truſted the weight which was wiſhed to be given to arguments from that circumſtance would not be very great; and as to the committee who prepared the addreſs before them having been unanimous in agreeing to it, that would have little effect upon him. He cared not for the unanimity of that committee tho' it appeared ſtrange that the fact ſhould have been as ſtated. It had been complained that if the Preſident was not to be complimented upon his wiſdom and firmneſs in his adminiſtration, there would be no room left for compliment. He was of a different opinion. At any rate he was unwilling to allow his adminiſtration had been wiſe and firm. Gentlemen had called upon him to produce inſtances of his want of wiſdom and firmneſs. He ſaid he would not ſeek for more than one, which was in the caſe of the Britiſh treaty, the conſequence of which he believed was the preſent miſunderſtanding with the French government; for though many cauſes of offence were mentioned in the French miniſter's note which had taken place prior to the Britiſh treaty, yet as theſe grievances had never before been ſpoken of, it was evident that the Britiſh treaty had called them forth. And gentlemen might ſay what they pleaſed about the law of nations, no neutral nation ought to grant that to one belligerent power, which ſhould prove an injury to its rival. Look at Europe, ſaid he, and ſee what joy was ſhewn by Britain on the accompliſhment of the late treaty, and with what contrary feelings it was received by France.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Ames) when the Britiſh Treaty was the ſubject was overcome by the proſpect of war, but now he ſeemed willing to embrace all thoſe horrors, and was loud in his calls of ſupport of the executive. He ſpoke of foreign influence, and called upon the world to judge between them. He ſuppoſed us upon the eve of war with France. If ſo he would remind the houſe that ſuch an event would be a diſaſtrous one to this country, as no nation had the power of injuring us more than the French, and none that we had it in our power leſs to annoy. Yet that gentleman exclaimed, Now is the time to come forth to ſupport the government! The War-hoop and Hatchet, of which the gentleman ſpoke laſt ſeſſion ſo feelingly had now loſt all their horror. If this ſituation was produced by the improper conduct of the executive, it was enough to prevent him from giving his vote in favour of the Preſident's wiſe and firm adminiſtration. But the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Smith) ſaid there was an attempt to divide the Preſident from the other branches of the government. Mr. Giles ſaid the Preſident had no advice in this buſineſs but that of the Senate. He would aſk that houſe, he would aſk all America, whether, if that inſtrument had been laid upon the table of that houſe, before it had received the ſanction of the Executive, it would have been approved there? He was certain it would not. It was his opinion, it was the opinion of his conſtituents, that it was a ruinous meaſure, and this would, ere long, be the opinion of America.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) had compared our notice of the calamitous ſituation of Europe to a man cautioning his family againſt the follies of his neighbours: but, ſaid Mr. Giles, ſuppoſe that neighbour was preſent? They were carrying on a converſation about the French nation, which would be publiſhed. He believed, indeed, that an organ of a foreign nation had been preſent during the debate. How then would the compariſon of the gentleman bear?

Gentlemen had been charged with a deſire of ſtriking out the expreſſions of our grateful ſenſe of the kindneſs of Providence; but was it not known, that the motion to ſtrike out, was with a view of introducing ſomething more unexceptionable when recommitted? He thought there was ſcope enough to compliment the Preſident, without pinning gentlemen down to write Scoundrel on their own foreheads, by expreſſing approbation of meaſures, which they had always oppoſed? he hoped therefore, the motion would prevail, and the anſwer would be recommitted.

Mr. Williams ſaid, although he was convinced that the neceſſary attention would not be paid to any obſervations made at that late hour, yet he would not be ſatisfied by giving a ſilent vote on ſuch an important occaſion. He would, therefore, beg the indulgence of the houſe for a few moments, while he went over ſome objections which had been ſtated by Mr. Giles. Mr. Williams ſaid, it was no new thing to be told by that gentleman, that the Preſident's popularity would influence the houſe, or, that he (Mr. Giles) would ſay he would ſpeak his own opinion.———Mr. Williams hoped he ſhould be credited in not only ſpeaking his own opinion, but that of his conſtituents, when he ſaid, the addreſs to the Preſident was founded on truth, and this aſſertion, ſaid Mr. Williams, is confirmed by the proceedings not only of the legiſlature of the ſtate he had the honour to repreſent, but alſo that of the gentleman's own ſtate, together with all the different legiſlatures in the union, which had been in ſeſſion ſince the Preſident's farewel addreſs. But, ſaid Mr. Williams, the gentleman (Mr. Giles) appears to have ſummed up his objections to the wiſdom and firmneſs of the Preſident in two points. The one was, reſpecting the Britiſh treaty, and the other, that of his having his name in the journals of this houſe, in oppoſition to the adminiſtration of the executive. With reſpect to the firſt, ſaid Mr. Williams, this nation had a right to enter into a treaty with Great-Britain, or it could not be ſaid we were an independent people; and he truſted we ſhould be juſtified in ſo doing by France.—Did not the ambaſſador of France, in 1778, deliver a paper to the Britiſh court, declaring, that the French nation had entered into a treaty with the United States, and at the ſame time, ſtated, that great attention had been paid by the contracting parties, not to ſtipulate any excluſive advantage to the French nation, and that there was reſerved, on the part of the United States, the liberty of treating with every other nation whatſoever, upon the ſame footing of equality and reciprocity. But, ſays the gentleman (Mr. Giles) no advantage ought to be given to an enemy. Mr. Williams obſerved, that he was convinced that no advantage was given to Britain; but, on the contrary, the article complained of, muſt, in its operation be beneficial to France; as it is an encouragement for American veſſels to go to their ports. It enſures them againſt loſs, if they happen to be interrupted in their voyage.

Mr. Williams obſerved, that with reſpect to the gentleman's objections reſpecting the Journals, he hoped, that, as the oppoſition was againſt the Preſident, for his perſeverance in not being drawn into a war, to embrue our hands in the blood of one nation, to gratify the hatred, or ſerve the intereſt of another, we ſhould now (as it was the laſt time) agree to the report, and altho' the gentleman (Mr. Giles) ſuppoſed it to be the intereſt of France to go to war with us, yet he did not think ſo; but if it was their intereſt, nothing would ſtop them.—It was the intereſt of this country to be at peace, and he would do every thing conſiſtent with the honour of our nation to keep ſo.

Let us, ſaid Mr. Williams, individually endeavour to eradicate from our minds thoſe opinions, which we may have allowed to acquire a growth that overſhades the dictates of unbiaſſed truth and juſtice; let us each individually conſider, whether we have not allowed our immediate and particular intereſts to influence our public conduct; and with a view to temporary advantage to ourſelves, given a ſanction to meaſures, which, unleſs timely checked, may put in hazard thoſe bleſſings which a conſtitution founded like the conſtitution of the United States, not on the viſion of a heated or diſtempered imagination, but on principles which unchecked in their operations, by the arm of violence, or miſ repreſentation of calumny, muſt neceſſarily produce, and when we ſhall have traced them in the wiſdom which directed, and the firmneſs which effected the revolution, let us then conſider the man who hath been the inſtrument.—

The committee roſe, had leave to ſit again, and the houſe adjourned.

—

Thurſday, December 15.

In Committee of the whole houſe, on the anſwer to the Preſidents's Addreſs.

Mr. Nicholas had wiſhed to have had this buſineſs ſettled as agreeably as poſſible. He thought himſelf at liberty to vote for the paragraph now before the committee, becauſe he was ſatisfied that the preſent adminiſtration had, in many inſtances been wiſe and firm. In this addreſs it could not be meant to include pending meaſures. He ſhould think himſelf wrong if he forehore to expreſs the regret which his conſtituents felt for the retiring of the Preſident from office. Mr. Nicholas, however, conſidered the ſtyle of compliment as too ſtrong.—He imagined that it might be better expreſſed for the ſake of general accommodation to the ſentiments of members.

Mr. Rutherford lamented that gentlemen ſhould have a miſtaken zeal for the Preſident by introducing expeſſions into the anſwer before them which could not be ſubſcribed unanimouſly. The diviſion of ſentiment which had taken place in the houſe on the occaſion, would give the world an idea that there was a party who wiſhed to criminate the Preſident, and to rob him of thoſe patriotic virtues which he poſſeſſed. There was no ſuch thing. Every one and his colleagues amongſt the reſt, eſteemed the virtues of that great man; and if there had been any ſlip in his conduct, the American people were generous and knew that to err was human, and that other perſons were equally to blame with him He was ſorry, therefore to ſee ſo warm a zeal, endeavouring to graſp at too much. They were not only to conſider the wiſdom and patriotiſm of our chief magiſtrate and great deliverer under divine providence but alſo the ſituation in which we ſtand with reſpect to the Republic of France. We ſeemed to be in a delicate ſituation, and we ought to act with the greateſt coolneſs and circumſpection. He therefore hoped the anſwer would be ſo amended as to paſs unanimouſly.

Mr. Livingſton hoped the anſwer to the addreſs of the Preſident would have been ſo drafted, as to have avoided this debate. He ſtill hoped, that the candour of the gentlemen who advocated this addreſs, and of thoſe who oppoſed it, would admit of ſuch amendments, as might make it paſs unanimouſly. With this view, when the preſent motion was diſpoſed of, he ſhould move to ſtrike out ſome words, for the purpoſe of inſerting others. He had not the ſame opinion of the firſt paragraph propoſed to be ſtruck out by the gentleman from Virginia with other gentlemen. It did not appear to him to draw conſolation from the misfortunes of other nations; and the compariſon of a gentleman, who had likened our ſituation to that of members of the ſame family, had conſiderable weight upon his mind. The only objection he had to the paragraph, was to the ſingle expreſſion of "tranquil proſperity." He did not think that the preſent ſituation of the United States would warrant ſuch an expreſſion. There were ſimilar objections to other parts of the addreſs, which might eaſily be removed by amendments. He ſhould therefore vote againſt ſtriking out the eight clauſes, in order that they might be amended, ſo as to prove generally acceptable.

Mr. Giles's motion was then put and negatived.

Mr. Parker wiſhed to renew his motion for ſtriking out the words "freeſt and moſt enlightened in the world."

Mr. Harper believed his motion would ſupercede that of the gentleman juſt ſat down, becauſe it contemplated the ſtriking out of a greater portion of the anſwer, and becauſe it had already been ſubmi ted to the houſe. Having already given his reaſons for wiſhing his motion to prevail, he ſhould not again trouble the houſe with them, but merely ſubmit it to their deciſion. It was to ſtrike out all that part of the anſwer, from the words "retirement from office," at the end of the ſeventh paragraph, to the words "may you long, &c." at the beginning of the laſt; and to inſert "and to avail ourſelves of this occaſion, ſince no ſuitable one may hereafter occur, of diſcloſing thoſe warm emotions of reſpect, gratitude and affection, with which we, no leſs than our conſtituents, have been inſpired by a life, equally illuſtrious for the wiſdom, integrity and patriotiſm whereby its public conduct have been guided, and fortunate in the happy influence which the exerciſe of thoſe virtues has produced on the proſperity of our country."

"Mr. Freeman objected to the ſubſtitute offered by Mr. Harper, becauſe it did not contain a ſentiment in the original which he very much approved, viz. "Yet we cannot be unmindful, that your moderation and magnanimity twice diſplayed by retiring from your exalted ſtations, afford examples no leſs rare and inſtructive to mankind, than valuable to a republic."

Mr. Harper ſaid he had no objection to the admiſſion of that ſentiment into his ſubſtitute, which might eaſily be done.

Mr. Ames hoped the motion to ſtrike out would not prevail. The original, he ſaid, having been printed and in the hands of members, had the advantage of being well weighed, and he truſted generally approved: but any ſubſtitute would not have that advantage, beſides that he thought the ſentiments being crowded together in the way propoſed, would drag heavily along.

The motion was put and negatived, there being only 25 votes for it.

Mr. Parker then urged his motion.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the words in queſtion would not be ſtruck out. The reaſon aſſigned yeſterday for ſtriking out theſe words was that they might offend other nations who conceived themſelves as free and enlightened as we. Gentlemen did not ſay what nation would take umbrage; but he ſuppoſed they alluded to the French republic. If, however, he could ſhew thoſe gentlemen that that republic had uſed a ſimilar language, in which they called themſelves the greateſt nation in the world, he truſted they would feel eaſy as far as reſpected any offence to them. In looking over ſome papers, he had met with ſeveral bombaſtical expreſſions in a note of Barthelemy's, a report to the convention of Lariviere, and of Cambaceres in the name of the three committees. He read theſe, and hoped they would remove from the minds of gentlemen all ideas of offence to the French republic.

Mr. Parker ſaid, when he made this motion he neither had the French Republic in view nor any other nation His objection to the expreſſion was, that if we were more free and enlightened than others, it was not becoming in us to make the declaration. Our government, he ſaid, was as free as any in exiſtence; and as to our being enlightened, we might be more ſo than others. His objection went againſt the declaration. But, however enlightened we might be, our enlightened underſtanding had been far exceeded by Denmark and Sweden, who had preſerved their neutrality amidſt the jarring intereſts of Europe—their veſſels could paſs unmoleſted on the ocean; even the Helvetic Republic had preſerved its neutrality inviolate. The ſeamen of theſe countries were not ſeized and carried on board men of war, nor ſhot for leaving their priſon ſhips. The brother of a member of that houſe, he ſaid had been ſhot at in this ſituation. It was true, he was not killed, but the ſhot was levelled at him Was this, he aſked, preſerving our dignity? When the gentlemen from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Ames) laſt ſeſſion ſpoke of the probability of a war with Great-Britain, he ſaid, ſhe was armed at all points like a Porcupine. It was then our buſineſs to be quiet—to ſhut ourſelves up in a ſhell like a Tortoiſe. Peace was to be preſerved at any rate; whilſt the Britiſh were ſeizing our property and impreſſing our ſeamen, whom they ſcourged and treated in the moſt cruel manner, yet all muſt be ſtill, not a word about reſiſtance. When the Executive ſent an Envoy to treat with the Britiſh King, he truſted to the juſtice and magnanimity of his majeſty! Was this fit language for this country to hold to Britain: The moſt petty principality in Europe would have thought itſelf debaſed by ſuch a conduct.—What was the reſult? A diſgraceful Treaty. This was the act of an adminiſtration which they were called upon to applaud. He yet believed the Preſident wiſe and virtuous, but he had, perhaps, perſons about him who had adviſed him to this unwiſe and impolitic act.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Ames) had told them, we were on the eve of a war with France; the greateſt nation, ſaid Mr. Parker, on earth, a nation who was fighting in the cauſe of liberty, and who had carried her victories to every part of Europe, whoſe exploits in war Rome never exceeded. This he thought was not a ſituation in which to exult. We may, ſaid he, think well of ourſelves. He believed the people to be wiſe, the government good, but the adminiſtration bad. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had ſaid, we are deſirous of peace; but if the French are determined on war, we are ready to meet them. Where he aſked, were our ſhips, or our armies? This gentleman had told them laſt ſeſſion of the tomahawk and of the mother bleeding over her child. He would not deal in metaphor with that gentleman, but he would aſk him for his conſiſtency. Why peace with England, but with France, ſay we are ready to meet them? Where was the laſt war? Did he meet the enemy? He believed not. But added he, I ſaw ſuch cruelties committed by the Britiſh, as would make the ſtouteſt ſhudder!

Mr. Parker ſaid when Gen. O'Hara left Portſmouth he went into it and found a houſe as large as that hall full of people ill of the ſmall pox, many of them blind, whom O'Hara had left without a nurſe or any aſſiſtance.—The gentleman from S. Carolina had ſeen a Britiſh court; he had not. He had ſeen ſome of their lords indeed, but he found them like other men.—If, he ſaid, the French made war upon this country, he ſhould certainly fight againſt them. He did not fear them; but he diſliked to take up arms againſt a free people. Kingcraft and Prieſtcraft had too long governed the world with an iron rod: more enlightened times, he truſted, were approaching and he hoped ere long republicaniſm would cover the earth—He wiſhed the words to be ſtruck out.

Mr Harper ſaid he did not feel the leaſt diſpoſition to follow the gentleman juſt ſat down through his cenſures on our own adminiſtration. Nor did he ſee what relation this had to the matter in hand. The queſtion was, whether we ſhould make the declaration before them or not. And he thought the thing of little conſequence; becauſe, if we were the moſt free and enlightened, it was well, and other nations would ſee it Why, then, travel into a field of invective againſt adminiſtration. Suppoſe this was as baſe as he could make it, it would not follow that all the reſt of America were wicked. If all his aſſertions were true, therefore, he might vote againſt his own motion.

A great deal, Mr. Harper obſerved, had been ſaid about pacifice intentions, war, &c. Strangers, or gentlemen who had not heard the whole of the debate, would ſuppoſe, that the queſtion before the committee was the ſubject of a declaration of war, tho' it was merely to determine whether we ſhould call ourſelves free and enlightened. Yet the gentleman from Virginia was very pacifically inclined to all nations. The ſum and ſubſtance of the whole ſtory was, that this gentleman was pacifically inclined towards the nation which ſeemed to have hoſtile views againſt this country. He hoped, however, they ſhould not enter on fields of diſcuſſion, which could only ſerve to irritate and prolong the buſineſs, nor give ſcope to their recollection of every thing that had been pleaſing or diſpleaſing to them, but vote on the ſimple queſtion. The gentleman from Virginia had ſaid, that when compared to Denmark, Sweden, or the Helvetic republic, our adminiſtration had been very unwiſe indeed. Now it happens, ſaid Mr. Harper, that the gentleman has been very unfortunate in his compariſon; for Sweden and Denmark ſubmitted to the ſame kind of treatment which we have ſubmitted to. As to the Swiſs cantons, they were in alliance with the only nation that could ſucceſsfully annoy them, owing to their inland and mountainous ſituation. He did not ſee therefore any wiſdom in their conduct. Whilſt, ſaid he, with many difficulties on our hands, we have ſtill preſerved peace, and eſcaped the effects of European broils, much better than any of us expected.

[Debate to be continued.]

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Monday, December 19.

The militia bill was taken up in committee of the whole. The firſt ſection provides for a diviſion of the militia into two claſſes, the firſt to compriſe thoſe between 20 and 25 years of age, the other thoſe between 25 and 40; the firſt claſs to devote a conſiderable portion of time in military duties, the other to be conſidered as a corps de reſerve. The principle of this ſection was objected to, on account chiefly of the great expenſe of time and money which the execution of the plan would require, and it was moved to ſtrike it out. A motion, however was made for the riſing of the committee, which obtained, and the committee obtained leave to ſit again.

On motion of Mr. Livingſton, a committee was appointed to enquire and report, by bill or otherwiſe, what alterations appeared neceſſary in the penal code of the United States.

A petition from Stephen Moylan, commiſſioner of loans for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, praying an encreaſe of ſalary, was read, and referred to the committee on that ſubject.

Mr. Gallatin obtained leave of abſence for ten days.

Mr. Harper moved, that the committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged from further conſidering the militia bill, with a view that it ſhould be recommitted to a ſelect committee. The motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Heath, reſolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alteration ought to be made in the exiſting laws, to enforce the payment of monies due the United States. by the different officers of the revenue. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jefferſon.	Burr.	S. Adams.	V. Henry.	Jay.	Clinton.	Waſhington.	J. Johnſon.	O. Ellſworth
New-Hampſhire,	6	6									
Maſſachuſetts,	16	13								2	1
Rhode-Iſland,	4										4
Connecticut,	9	4					5				
Vermont,											
New-York,	12	12									
New-Jerſey,	7	7									
Pennſylvania,	1	2	14	13							
Delaware,	3	3									
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2					
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	15			3	1		
Kentucky,											
Tenneſſee,											
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6					1		
South-Carolina,											
Georgia,											
Total,											

MARRIED, laſt Evening, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. EDWARD HARRIS, Merchant; late of England, to Miſs JANE USTICK, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Uſtick, of this city.

—

This day his Excellency Thomas Mifflin was proclaimed Governor of this Commonwealth with the cuſtomary formalities.

—

The New York papers by this day's mail, ſay it is probable that Edward Livingſton, Eſq. is re-elected a member of Congreſs.

—

The ſhip Charleſton, capt. Garman, is arrived in the river, in 7 days from Charleſton.

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On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, agreeably to appointment, Dr. Ruſh delivered his Eulogium in the Preſbyterian Church, in High ſtreet, on the late Mr. RITTENHOUSE. The Doctor commenced his Oration with an account of the birth of the great philoſopher whoſe eulogy he was about to make, and proceeded to give an account of all the material tranſactions of his life, till he came to the awful period of his death, in all which he found occaſion to pay the higheſt tribute of praiſe to the deceaſed. Indeed, we believe, we ſhall be joined in ſentiment by all who heard it, in pronouncing the Oration a moſt maſterly compoſition, and that it was pronounced with all the ability of an ORATOR and with all the feeling of a FRIEND. The Church was exceedingly full, but very attentive. The Preſident of the United States, the Members of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State, the foreign Miniſters, the Philoſophical Society, Medical Students, &c. were a part of the auditory on this ſolemn and affecting occaſion.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

IN a pamphlet publiſhed yeſterday, under the title of "An Addreſs to certain Bank Directors," is contained the following paragraph:

"A certain *bank director* applied to a *ſtationer* ſome ſhort time ago, to have a handſome bank book made. After the ſtationer had completed his work, agreeable to order, he was ſo much pleaſed with its elegance, that he reſolved to furniſh himſelf with one equally handſome, and exactly like it. A few days after, the ſtationer ſent his new and pretty bank book to the bank, to get *a ſmall note wrote in*. To his ſurprize his pretty book was returned with a credit for a note which had been diſcounted (FOR THE DIRECTOR) for eighteen thouſand dollars. The accidental reſemblance of two elegant bank books cauſed this miſtake; but it alſo diſcovered a fact that points with ſilent energy at the bank proceedings."

The ſtationer alluded to, deems it but juſtice to the bank director in queſtion, to declare, that the whole contents of the above paragraph are abſolutely deſtitute of even the ſmalleſt ſhadow of foundation. M. C.

December 20, 1796.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

Captain Hughes who arrived yeſterday from Savannah, which he left on the 6th inſt. we learn, brings an account of another fire in that unfortunate city. Not having ſeen captain Hughes, we could not obtain any further particulars than that it occurred a day or two previous to his ſailing, occaſioned, perhaps, by the ſmoaking ruins of the late fire; and that twenty more houſes had been laid in aſhes.

—

NEWBERN, December 3.

A letter from South Carolina, ſtates, that Mr. Pinckney will undoubtedly have all the votes of the electors of that ſtate, for Vice Preſident of the United States: but that the votes for Preſident will be conſiderably divided between Meſſrs. Adams and Jefferſon.

The honorable brigadier-general Benjamin Smith, Eſq. is elected ſpeaker of the Senate, and the hon. John Leigh, Eſq. ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.

Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets.

For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

To-morrow evening, Wedneſday, Dec. 21,
Will be preſented the following entertainments, viz.

HORSEMANSHIP,
by the Equeſtrian troop.
A Comedy, in two Acts, called,
The Lying Valet.

Sharp (the Lying Valet) Mr. Chambers
Gayleſs, Mr. Jones
Juſtice Guttle, Mr. Durang
Beau Trippet, Mr. Tompkins, and
Dick, Mr. Sully
Maliſſa, Miſs Robinſon
Mrs. Gadabout, Mrs. Durang
Mrs. Trippet, Mrs. Tompkins, and
Kitty Pry, Mrs. Chambers

A COMIC DANCE, called
The Dwarff; or,
The Warrior's Wonder.

A Song by Miſs Robinſon.

In the courſe of the evening, a Duet by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Pantomine of
Don Juan; or,
The Libertine Deſtroyed.

☞ Doors to open at 5, and the Performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

*** The days of performances, to be Monday, Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Oct. 31. taw Surviving Executor.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Townſhip, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a ſtone kitchen and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, a barn, ſtable, ſheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood ſufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttſtf

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for ſeven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, genteely finiſhed, and contains four handſome rooms on a floor, beſides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the moſt agreeable proſpect of the Delaware, from the ſource of that river to the Capes. This proſpect is greatly embelliſhed by a full view of a vaſt body of meadow, through which the Chriſtiana and Brandywine creeks are ſeen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the houſe are a Kitchen, a ſpacious ſtone ſtable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage houſe, milk-houſe, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very beſt kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and ſeveral old trees that produce abundantly, beſides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm conſiſts of near ſixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for ſowing next ſpring. A reſidence of nearly 8 years has convinced the ſubſcriber that the ſituation is remarkably healthy. The great poſt road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within ſeventy yards of the houſe. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this ſituation cannot be enumerated in an advertiſement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any perſon who is deſirous of living at one of the moſt elegant country ſeats on the continent. The purchaſer may enter on the premiſes next ſpring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premiſes, or, in his abſence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, ſome Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaſer at the time of ſale.

Nov. 7 codtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed withthe beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that this animal is to be ſeen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till ſun down, in Market-ſtreet, No. 106, ſouth ſide, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may ſee him.

☞ At the requeſt of many perſons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted. *November 7.*

Treaſury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "Firſt, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and Septem- "ber for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand "ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thou- "ſand eight hundred & eighteen incluſive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen incluſive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori- "ginal capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hun- "dred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then ade- "quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp- "tion of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, conſtitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of efore me perſonally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. w&s tf

The Partnerſhip between

Iſrael Whelen and Joſeph J. Miller,

Trading under the firm of Whelen & Miller, was Diſſolved, by articles of agreement, on the 15th day of February laſt; but the ſaid Joſeph had a right, by the ſaid articles, to uſe the name of the firm for a certain time, which has now expired, and of which this public notice is given.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid co-partnerſhip will pleaſe to make payment to Joſeph J. Miller, to enable him to adjuſt and diſcharge the debts due from the company.

Iſrael Whelen,
Joſeph J. Miller.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1796 17*tf

Horſes taken in,

For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Caſhier.

Dec. 6. §t9J.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. ep

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1 Prize of	5000 dollars is	dollars	5000
1	1000		1000
1	500		500
5	200		1000
20	100		2000
99	50		4950
200	25		5000
2000	10		20,000
5 Laſt drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commeneed drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	5000	-	-	-	5000
1	1000	-	-	-	1000
1	500	-	-	-	500
5	200	-	-	-	1000
20	100	-	-	-	2000
90	50	-	-	-	4500
165	25	-	-	-	4125
The five laſt drawn tickets, 1000 each,					5000

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can exchange their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they aply ſoon, and at a moderate advance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	-	-	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	-	-	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	-	-	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	-	-	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	-	-	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	-	-	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	-	-	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	-	-	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.			500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos			15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do.	:	-	141,000
10,054 Prizes					300,000
10,046 Blanks					
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars					300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia. April 19. mwf

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar, }
Two pounds of Soap, }
One pound of Candles, }

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be clained

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]